

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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REMAINS OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

His honor judge Washington has, and we think with great propriety, refused to deliver the remains of his illustrious relative to the legislature of Virginia. He founded his refusal on the will of GENERAL WASHINGTON, which he conceives, as in justice he ought, to be a law binding upon him.—We extract from the will the passage that bears upon this point: “the family vault at Mount Vernon, requiring repairs, and being improperly situated besides, I desire that a new one of brick, and upon a larger scale may be built at the foot of what is commonly called the vine-yard inclosure, on the ground which is marked out, in which my remains, with those of my deceased relatives (now in the old vault,) and such other of my family as may choose to be interred there, may be deposited. *And it is my express desire, that my corpse may be interred in a private manner without parade or funeral oration.*” No words can be more precise than these, and the judge was perfectly correct in acting up to the spirit of these testamentary injunctions. We think he must likewise, to be consistent, refuse to allow the remains of Washington to be transported to the city, which is honored with his name. It is true, that the widow of the departed hero did on a former application made by congress, reluctantly assent to the removal of these sacred ashes. But this requisition has not been complied with, and has been *suffered to slumber for almost sixteen years on the journals of congress.* Now we will ask whether it is proper at this distance of time, to drag these mouldering remains from the peaceful and sacred seclusion of the family vault. All the surviving sympathies and affections, are concentrated round Vernon’s mount—it is a spot hallowed and consecrated by every endearing recollection—it is the spot to which the hero retired, when he resigned the command of the revolutionary army, followed by the benedictions of admiring millions—from this tranquil spot he was again summoned to give form, solidity and coherence to the rising republic; and after eight years of unparalleled prosperity, he retired again to this consecrated asylum, to die amidst this his paternal shades, and this is the spot where *he is now awaiting the day of resurrection.* These are our objections to a removal of the body.

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It produces a sort of chasm in our sympathies, when we hear that Mount Vernon is no longer the abode of WASHINGTON. But we contend, that this removal is not only indecorous, but unnecessary. It does not answer the professed object which congress have in view: it does not testify respect to the illustrious deceased, to disturb the repose of his ashes and to violate his dying injunctions. This object may be easily obtained in another way. If the memory of Washington is so dear, what should prevent congress from purchasing Mount Vernon, so that it may remain to future ages, the property of the nation. This estate should never be suffered to fall into the hands of a *private individual*, who would by such a purchase become the proprietor of Washington’s body. He should be in death, what he always was in public life, the *property of the nation.* Congress might erect a splendid and magnificent monument over his sepulchre, and this marble testimonial of the nation’s gratitude and love to this illustrious character, would descend to future ages indissolubly connected with his ashes. This is a proof, and the strongest that can be given, of that respect which is due to Washington; it violates no dying injunction—it does not rake from the grave his sacred relics—it preserves his tomb from future profanation—it unites his country’s love with the life, and with the death of the man, whose memory she so delights to honor, and rekindles all those consecrated feelings that a contemplation of his character inspires—it is compatible with the purest delicacy, and resembles that homage which his country paid during his life time to such transcendent worth. When Washington breathed the vital air, he was twice summoned from the shades of his paternal mansion by the voice of his country—when he retires and dies in the self same spot, he is followed thither, still by his admiring and disconsolate countrymen, whose sorrows are recorded on marble.

Often, and often, have we lamented the want of a central point around which our American affections might rally. Amidst such a mass of foreigners who visit this country, and amongst such a mass of those who are disconnected by sectional jealousies, we might almost despair of unanimity. But we hope the time has now arrived, when all parties may unite in homage to Washington; at his tomb let all parties be forgotten—let

us remember that he was not a *Virginian*, a *Carolinian*, a *Georgian*; but that he was indeed and in truth, an *American*. If his precepts have been outraged on the one hand by opposition, or on the other, by a too blind devotion to them, *now is the time for both parties to retract*. At his sepulchre let us follow the example set by congress, and bury in the grave of that resplendent character all our political dissensions.

Letter from the Governor of Virginia to Judge Washington.

RICHMOND, FEB. 21, 1816.

Sir—I perform with infinite satisfaction, the duty assigned to me by the enclosed resolutions of the general assembly.

To the unanimous expression of the desire of the legislature, I beg leave to add the earnest wishes of the executive, that you will permit the remains of her beloved son *General Washington*, and those of his excellent and amiable wife, to be removed to Richmond to be interred near the capitol, beneath a monument to be erected at the expense of the people of Virginia.

This application is made by the native state of Washington, not in the vain hope of adding lustre to his reputation—his fame cannot be increased by any human structure, but as a memorial of a nation's gratitude and affection, and in the expectation, that it will excite a spirit of emulation, which will give her, for ages to come, citizens whose lives will be marked by disinterested devotion to the public good, such as upon all occasions distinguished her illustrious Washington.

All who have any agency in making this request, have foreseen the sacrifice of feeling which you will make, in parting with the remains of relations so revered, but it is hoped you will yield them to the ardent wishes of Virginia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your humble servant,

W. C. NICHOLAS.

Honorable BUSHROD WASHINGTON,
City of Washington.

[REPLY.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18th, 1816.

Sir—It is not in my power to express in terms which would do justice to my feelings, the sensibility with which I received the resolutions of the legislature of Virginia, authorizing the governor to open a correspondence with me, and to request me, "in behalf and in the name of the commonwealth, to permit the remains of her beloved son, the late general George Washington to be removed from the family vault at Mount Vernon, and interred near the capitol of Virginia, beneath a monument, to be erected at the public expense, and to serve as a memorial to future ages of the love of a grateful people."

The nature of the application, the unanimity with which it was made, and the terms in which it is expressed, all unite to impress me with feelings of gratitude which can never be obliterated.

So many and so powerful are the motives which urge me to comply with the wishes of the legislature; so sincere and so earnest is my solicitude to promote them, that could I oppose to them only my personal feelings and my individual repugnance, to parting with the remains of general Washington and of Mrs. Washington, these feelings would have been subdued, this repugnance would have been conquered, and I would have yielded these bodies to be disposed of at the will of Virginia. Painful as the sacrifice must have been, it should have been made.

But, obligations more sacred than any thing which concerns myself—obligations with which I cannot dispense, command me to retain the mortal remains of my venerated uncle, in the family vault where they are deposited. It is his own will, and that will is to me a law which I dare not disobey. He has himself directed that his body should be placed there, and I cannot separate it from those of his near relatives, by which it is surrounded.

I pray you sir, to accompany my profound acknowledgments to the legislature of Virginia, with the most respectful assurances that no considerations, merely personal, could induce me to oppose my wishes to theirs; and that it is not without the most deepfelt regret, that even under a high sense of a most sacred duty, I decline to comply with the request contained in their resolutions.

Permit me, sir, to add, that the manner in which the request of the legislature has been communicated by the executive, has in no small degree increased the pain I inflict on myself in not yielding to that request, and so assure you that I am with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient servant.

BUSH. WASHINGTON.

His Exc'y. W. C. Nicholas, Gov. of Virginia.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
Our Relations with Spain.

To the house of representatives
of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the twenty-fourth, I transmit two letters from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, to the secretary of state, with his answer.

JAMES MADISON.

January 26th, 1816.

Translation of a letter from the minister of Spain to the secretary of state, dated Washington, December 30 1815.

Sir—The diplomatic relations between the king, my master, and the United States, being happily restored, and both governments being disposed, mutually to strengthen the ties of the most pure and perfect friendship, it is my duty to inform the president of whatever may contribute to so desirable an object; and remove the obstacles which may prevent it. On the important points on which this note must turn, I have written to you under other circumstances less favorable than the present. I will now confine myself to a plain and simple explanation of them.

The first of these points is: that the direct and official relations between Spain and the United States, having been broken off, since the year 1808, the affairs of both nations, as well as their respective frontiers, should now be placed in the same state and situation in which they were at

that period; and that, in conformity to this principle, the part of West Florida which the United States took possession of during the glorious insurrection of Spain, and have retained until this day, should be restored to his catholic majesty. This just and conciliatory measure, at the same time that it will convince the king, my master, of the purity and sincerity of the sentiments of the American government, and of their disposition to arrange and terminate amicably the several points of negotiation, will not, in the least, impair the right which it may believe it has to the whole, or a part of the territory occupied, since it will remain subject, exactly as it was before its occupation, to a frank and friendly discussion between the two governments.

The second point is as simple and obvious as the first, and I will treat of it with that confidence, with which I ought to be inspired by the indisputable justice of my importunity, the justification of the American government, and the importance of the affair.

It is known to you, and is universally public and notorious, that a factious band of insurgents and incendiaries continue with impunity, in the province of Louisiana, and especially in New-Orleans and Natchitoches, the uninterrupted system of raising and arming troops, to light the flame of revolution in the kingdom of new Spain, and to rob the pacific inhabitants of the dominions of the king my master. The invasion of the internal provinces, the horrible assassinations committed in San Antonio de Bexar, and the names of the perfidious perpetrators of such unheard of crimes, have acquired the publicity which great crimes always will acquire. All Louisiana has witnessed these armaments; the public enlistments (*los enganche publicos*;) the transportation of arms; the junction of the insurgents and their hostile and warlike march from the territory of this republic, against the possessions of a friendly and neighboring power; neither threats, nor the laws, nor the indignation of well disposed citizens, nor even the proclamation of the president of the first of September last, intended to restrain these highway robbers, have been sufficient to stop their nefarious plans. On the contrary, they prosecute them with the greatest ardor, and rancor, more and more exasperated at seeing the glorious triumphs of the Spanish nation, the adhesion of his subjects to an adorned monarch, and the approaching re-establishment of the relations between our respective nations. It is known to me, that they are now enlisting in New-Orleans, men for other expeditions, both by land and water, to invade again the dominions of his catholic majesty, under the direction of ringleaders Jose Alvarez de Toledo, and Jose Manuel de Herrera, who had just arrived at that city, with the appointment (as he says) of minister to the United States, from the self-styled Mexican congress, who has delivered to Toledo fifteen hundred commissions in blank, from that body of insurgents, that he may confer them on a like number of officers which he is recruiting in the territory of this Union. I omit mentioning to you other innumerable acts of this kind, which prove the publicity of these armaments, and the impunity with which they continue. I will confine myself to stating to you, that the most common practice of nations, and the authority of the best writers on public law, would give a right to the king my master, to require of this govern-

ment to deliver up these traitors, as incendiaries enemies of all social order, and disturbers of the peace of his subjects; but as the object of my sovereign is not to avenge himself of this banditti, but to shield his subjects against their barbarity, I confine myself to asking of you to obtain of the president orders for the prosecution of the principal persons concerned in this sedition, that is to say: Jose Alvarez de Toledo; Anaya Ortez; the self-styled minister, Manuel de Herrera; Dr. Robinson, Humbert, majors Piere and Preire and their followers, that they may be punished with all the rigor, which the laws prescribe in cases of this kind. That the troops which they have raised, may be disarmed and dispersed, and that the necessary measures be taken to prevent, in future, these evil spirits from having an opportunity of pursuing their designs, and attempting to compromise the good intelligence which subsists between our respective governments. The president cannot but have seen with sensibility, as well the total want of effect of his proclamation, of the lenient measures which he had adopted against these criminals, who boast of recognising no law, subordination or moral principle, as the protection and support which they have received and do receive from the authorities at New-Orleans, contrary to his express orders. His excellency, as he is encharged by this republic with watching over its security and the observance of its treaties and laws, cannot but consider himself authorized to restrain the projects and hostile measures of a set of adventurers, who make war against a friendly power from the territory of this confederation, compromising its tranquility and high character, by availing himself of the means which the constitution, the laws and his prudence offer to him for obliging these persons to abandon their designs, and to manifest to his catholic majesty the just indignation with which the United States view the hostile plans, and the sedition of that band of incendiaries. I am certain that it cannot be concealed from the distinguished talents of the president and yourself, that the point of which I treat, is not one under the civil (or municipal) law, in which case my sovereign must have recourse to the ordinary tribunals; but that it is a manifest and flagrant violation of the most sacred laws which bind together nations mutually—perpetrated by the citizens, or residents of the union, of which the king, my master, gives information, with positive and notorious proofs, to the government under whose jurisdiction it has been executed, that they may give him competent satisfaction, with a knowledge of the act, by causing the delinquents to be punished as guilty of high treason against both governments.

The third and last point is reduced to this: that the president will be pleased to give the necessary orders to the collectors of the customs, not to admit into the ports of the United States, vessels under the insurrectionary flag of Cartiagena, of the Mexican congress, of Buenos Ayres, or of the other places which have revolted against the authority of the king, my master, nor those coming from them. That they should not permit them to land, or to sell in this country, the shameful proceeds of their piracy, or atrocities, and much less to equip themselves in these ports, as they do, for the purpose of going to sea, to destroy and to plunder the vessels which they may meet with under the Spanish flag. This tolerance, subversive of the most solemn stipulations in the treaties between

Spain and the United States, and diametrically opposed to the general principles of public security and good faith, and to the laws of nations, produces the most melancholy effects on the interest and the property of the subjects of his catholic majesty. Certain it is, that neither Carthage, nor any other place in the Spanish dominions in this hemisphere, which has revolted, can be in communication with any power friendly to Spain, since neither on its part, nor on that of any other government, has their independence been acknowledged; and it is, consequently, an offence against the dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and against the sovereignty of the king, my master, to admit vessels from such places manned and commanded by insurgents, and armed in the dominions of this confederation; particularly as they are all pirates, who do not respect any flag, are justly considered the disgrace of the seas, and are execrated by all nations.

The three preceding points are of such established equity and justice, that it would be offensive to the delicacy of this government to suppose that it could delay, under any pretext, to determine on them, in the manner I have proposed, and which I have an express order to request, (solicitar,) in the name of the king, my master. The prompt interposition of the president, that his majesty may be gratified, would be a new testimony of his friendly disposition towards Spain, as evident proof that he is determined to put an end to the incalculable extortions and injuries which Spain has suffered, for the space of seven years, from the gang of adventurers who have assailed her from the bosom of this republic; a means of fixing the frank and sincere system of good neighborhood which so much interests both states; and finally, a sure preliminary to the removal of all the difficulties which may present themselves in the negotiations, which ought to terminate all the pending discussions between the two governments, and to fix forever between them a perpetual and solid friendship.

If, as I flatter myself, the president gives all the attention which is due to affairs of such transcendent importance, and yields to my solicitations, I can assure his excellency, and yourself, that there will be nothing which the king, my master, will not be disposed to do, to satisfy this republic, which may be compatible with his dignity and with the interests of his subjects.

I renew to you the assurances of my particular respect, and of my constant desire to please you, and pray God to preserve your life many years.

(Signed,) LUIS DE ONIS.

Washington, Dec. 30th, 1815.

Hon. James Munroe, &c. &c.

Translation which accompanied a note of the 2d January, 1816, from the Chevalier de Onis, to the secretary of state.

SIR—Since the last note I had the honor to address you, under the date of the 30th of December, I have received positive information that the expedition which the traitor Toledo was preparing in New Orleans against the dominions of the king, my master, has been suspended until the arrival at that city of two bodies of troops, one thousand men from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, commanded by two American citizens, that were to be united in twenty four days, to the army of the insurgents. I abstain, sir, from offering to you any observations on a subject of such high

importance, and so well established. I am well persuaded that his excellency the president will easily perceive that if the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia, continue, as they do, allowing their citizens to commit hostilities against a friendly power, notwithstanding the orders he has issued for dispersing and disarming the gang of desperadoes, headed by Toledo, Humbert, Anaya, Berardo, Suterier, Istri, Dr. Robinson, majors Erie, and Preire, and their followers, the king my master, will have reason to suspect, that if those meetings are not authorised by the government, they are at least tolerated. All the assurances I may give to my sovereign, of the friendly dispositions of his excellency the president, will not suffice, when compared with the evident proofs I had the honor to communicate to you in this and my former note; particularly when his majesty is well convinced of the resources and authority of the federal government, and the promptitude with which their orders are strictly observed in the whole union. I do not entertain any apprehension of the result of the expedition of these incendiaries. The European wars being terminated, his majesty will be able to direct all his attention and his powerful armies, to stifle at once the growth of that insurrection; but the philanthropic heart of my sovereign, the humanity by which he is distinguished, and which constitutes the character of the Spanish nation, induce him to wish to re-establish order among the seduced, rather by mildness than by the force of arms, which cannot be effected without the effusion of the blood of his beloved subjects. This object cannot fail to be obtained as soon as the Mexican insurgents, and those of the internal provinces, cease to be furnished by citizens of this republic, with arms, ammunition and troops.

I shall never have the vain presumption to offer you, or the wise magistrate that is at the head of this administration, any observations on the consequences that might result against the interests of this republic by the independence of Spanish America. My wishes are only directed to equal you in moderation, and to re-establish on the most firm and permanent basis, the relations between our governments. This sincere desire will, I hope, serve as an apology for me, while I take the liberty to present a hypothesis in this note.

I grant, for a moment, that all the Mexican empire erects itself into an independent state; that it adopts the wise constitution of this confederation: establishes a complete system of legislation; and, finally, that it enjoys all the blessings of liberty, in the same full extent as this republic. It is beyond question that the climate of Mexico is more temperate than that of the United States; the soil richer and more productive; the productions and fruits more abundant, rich, and of a superior quality; and that provisions, labor, wood, houses, clothing, &c. are in consequence of the mildness and regularity of the climate, much cheaper than in this country. If this event should take place, do you not think, sir, as I do, that so many alluring prospects, so many evident advantages, will deprive this republic of the successive emigrations from Europe? and, what is more, of a very considerable part of the most useful and industrious inhabitants of this confederation, who would carry with them to Mexico their flour and saw mills, machines, manufactures, their enterprising genius, in a word, their general in-

struction, and all the means that actually promote and vivify the commerce of these states? I flatter myself that this event will not happen; but I am fully convinced, that the consequences of this hypothesis can be demonstrated almost with a mathematical certainty; and that if the citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia, should reflect deeply on this subject, far from giving any aid to those vagabonds, greedy of the acquisition of gold, and regardless of the happiness of their country, they would unite themselves with the authorities of the king, my master, to punish that gang of perfidious drafters, that hide themselves in these states, with the criminal design of devastating their country. I hope, sir, you will have the goodness to overlook this digression, to which I have been carried by my warm desire of strengthening the most perfect friendship between the two nations, and to inform his excellency the president, that the orders I claim in his catholic majesty's name directed to the trial and punishment of the ringleaders of those armies, and to the prohibition of exporting arms, of any kind, from this country to the provinces, against my sovereign's authority, are of the greatest importance, and are supported by the existing treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, between Spain and the United States, especially the 16th article.

I expect, sir, your answer to these important points, and I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

The secretary of state to the Chevalier de Onis, extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Jan. 19, 1816.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 30th December, and 2d of January, and to submit them to the president.

You demand that your sovereign shall be put in possession of West Florida; that certain persons whom you have mentioned, shall be arrested and tried on the charge of promoting insurrection in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the United States to join in it; and thirdly, that the flags of Carthagen, the Mexican congress, Buenos Ayres, and other revolting provinces, shall be excluded from the ports of the United States.

On the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain, it was hoped that your government would not have confined its attention to the objects in which Spain is alone interested, but have extended it to the injuries of which the United States have so long and so justly complained, with a view to such reparation as it might now be able to make. The subjects are, in their nature, intimately connected. In some important circumstances, indeed, it is impossible to separate them, since the exposition of the wrongs of the United States affords the proper answer, in these instances, to the complaints of Spain. It is my duty to bring these wrongs into view, that they may be duly considered and provided for, in case your government has, as I am bound to presume, invested you with adequate power for the purpose.

At a period anterior to either of the circumstances mentioned in your letters, the United States had suffered great injury by the unlawful seizure and condemnation of their vessels in the ports of Spain. A treaty, providing an indemnity for those spoliations, was agreed to and signed by a minister duly

authorised by each government, but its ratification though negotiated and concluded in the presence of the Spanish government, was afterwards declined by it. At an anterior period, too, the deposit at New-Orleans, stipulated by the treaty of 1798, was suppressed. As the United States had done no injury to Spain, these acts, so hostile in their nature and injurious in their effect, excited much surprise. It had been the uniform object of this government to make such arrangements with Spain, respecting the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the boundaries, as, securing to our citizens the full enjoyment of their rights, would place the peace and friendship of the two countries on a solid and durable basis. With this view it was sought to obtain of Spain, at a fair equivalent, the territory eastward of the Mississippi. Overtures to this effect were made to the Spanish government, and rejected. Being renewed, the minister of the U. States was informed that Spain had ceded Louisiana to France, to whom he was referred for the acquisition of such territory, in that quarter, as he might be instructed to make. On the last very important event, the suppression of the deposit at New-Orleans, a special mission was instituted to France and Spain, the object of which was to avert, by amicable negotiation and arrangement, the calamities of war. Affairs had, more especially by this act of violence and hostility, reached a crisis which precluded the idea of temporary palliatives. A comprehensive and permanent arrangement had become indispensable, of which, it was presumed, the governments of France and Spain would be equally sensible. The cession of Louisiana by France to the United States, was the immediate consequence of this mission, with such a description of its boundaries by the treaty, as it was presumed, would leave no cause of controversy with Spain.

The mission had thus succeeded in a very important object, but there were others of a similar character which remained to be adjusted. The differences with Spain still existed, and to them was added, a circumstance of much interest, proceeding from the acquisition of Louisiana, the unsettled boundaries of the province, which were now to be established with Spain. Under the influence of the same policy, the special mission was ordered, soon afterwards to Madrid, to invite a negotiation, for the arrangement of all these important concerns. Spain still held territory eastward of the Perdido, which by her session of Louisiana, and its transfer to the United States, was separated from her other dominions, and lay, except on the side of the ocean, exclusively within our limits. The importance of this territory to Spain, in consequence of these events, in any view which might be taken of it, seemed to be much diminished, if not entirely lost, while in certain views, of which it was susceptible, it might prove highly injurious. There was danger that the continuance of a Spanish colony there, might produce jealousy and variance between the two nations. On the other hand, the United States had acquired territory westward of the Mississippi, adjoining the provinces of Spain, which it was supposed, she might be desirous of obtaining. By mutual cessions of territory, in quarters most convenient to each other, and by forming an interval between their possessions, to remain vacant, the danger of collision might be avoided, and their good understanding more effectually preserved. By rendering justice likewise to the claims of the

United States, their citizens would be contented, and their government be better enabled to control their conduct beyond their limits. Here then seemed to be fair ground for amicable compromise between the parties. An opportunity was presented for terminating every difference, and securing their future harmony, without loss or sacrifice by either. On the result of this mission I need not enlarge. I shall remark only, that the friendly policy which produced it, was not reciprocated by your government; it was perhaps not felt; it was certainly disregarded. Every proposition of the American ministers, having these objects in view, was rejected, and none made in return by your government.

This conduct of your government, would have justified if it did not invite the most decisive measures on the part of the United States. The refusal to make reparation for preceding injuries or to surrender any portion of the territory in the possession of Spain, to which they considered their title indisputable, or to accept fair and liberal propositions for the accommodation of these differences, or to make a proposition of any kind for the purpose, left the United States perfectly free to pursue such course, as in their judgment a just regard to the honor, rights and interests of the nation might dictate. In the condition of Spain, there was nothing to excite apprehension of the consequences, whatever might be the course decided on. Of this, the well known state of the peninsula, at the time, and since, and of the Spanish provinces in America, affords ample proof. The friendly policy which the United States have since pursued, is the more conspicuous, from the consideration, that your government has inflexibly maintained the unjust and hostile attitude which it then assumed, and has even added new injuries and insults to those of which I have already complained. I refer in this latter remark, to the breaches of the neutrality of Spain, which her government permitted, if it did not authorize, by British troops, and British agents, in Florida, and through that province, with the Creeks and other Indian tribes, in the late war with Great Britain, to the great injury of the United States. It is under these circumstances that you have made the demands above recited, to which I will now proceed to give a more particular reply.

You require that Spain shall be put in possession of West Florida, as an act of justice, before a discussion of the right of the parties to it is entered on.

It is known to your government, that the United States claim by cession, at a fair equivalent, the province of Louisiana, as it was held by France prior to the treaty of 1763, extending from the river Perdido, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, to the Bravo, or Grande, on the western. To the whole territory within those limits, the United States consider their right established by well-known facts, and the fair interpretation of treaties. In a like spirit may the United States demand the surrender of all the territory above described, now in the occupancy of Spain, as a condition to the commencement of any negotiation for the adjustment of differences. When we consider how long your government has maintained what is deemed an unjust possession; more especially, when we recollect that the injuries before received are still unredressed, and that others have been since rendered, there can be, it is presumed, but one opi-

nion, as to the great moderation of this government, in acquiescing in it. But why restore this province to Spain, if it is the intention of your government, to make the title to it, in connection with other differences, a subject of amicable negotiation and arrangement? May not such negotiation be entered into, as well while it is in the occupancy of the United States, as if it were in that of Spain?

You demand next, that Mr. Toledo and others, whom you mention, charged with promoting revolt in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the United States to join in it, shall be arrested and tried—their troops, disarmed and dispersed.

You intimate that troops are levying in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia, for the invasion of the Spanish provinces, of whom one thousand are from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, to be commanded by American citizens; but you do not state at what points these men are collected, or by whom commanded; and as to the forces said to be raised in Louisiana and Georgia, your communication is still more indefinite. The information recently obtained by this department, from persons of high consideration, is of a very different character. It is stated that no men are collected, nor is there any evidence of an attempt or design to collect any in Kentucky, Tennessee or Georgia, for the purpose stated; and that the force said to be assembled under Mr. Toledo is very inconsiderable, and composed principally of Spaniards and Frenchmen. If any portion of it consists of citizens of the United States, their conduct is unauthorized and illegal. This force is not within the settled parts of Louisiana, but in the wilderness, between the settlements of the United States and Spain, beyond the actual operation of our laws. I have to request, that you will have the goodness to state, at what points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Louisiana, any force is collected, the number in each instance, and by whom commanded. If such force is collected, or collecting within the United States, for the purpose suggested, or other illegal purpose, it will be dispersed, and the parties prosecuted according to law.

This government is under no obligation, nor has it the power, by any law or treaty, to surrender any inhabitant of Spain or the Spanish provinces, on the demand of the government of Spain; nor is any such inhabitant punishable by the laws of the United States for acts committed beyond their jurisdiction, the case of pirates alone excepted. This is a fundamental law of our system. It is not, however, confined to us. It is believed to be the law of all civilized nations, where not particularly varied by treaties.

In reply to your third demand, the exclusion of the flag of the revolting provinces, I have to observe, that in consequence of the unsettled state of many countries, and repeated changes of the ruling authority in each, there being at the same time, several competitors, and each party bearing its appropriate flag, the president thought it proper, some time past, to give orders to the collectors, not to make the flag of any vessel a criterion or condition of its admission into the ports of the United States. Having taken no part in the differences and convulsions which have disturbed those countries, it is consistent with the just principles, as it is with the interests of the United States, to

receive the vessels of all countries into their ports, to whatever party belonging, and under whatever flag sailing, pirates excepted, requiring of them only the payment of the duties, and obedience to the laws while under their jurisdiction; without advertmg to the question, whether they had committed any violation of the allegiance or laws obligatory on them in the countries to which they belonged, either in assuming such flag, or in any other respect.

In the differences which have subsisted between Spain and her colonies, the United States have observed all proper respect to their friendly relations with Spain. They took no measure to indemnify themselves for losses and injuries; none to guard against the occupancy of the Spanish territory by the British forces in the late war; or to occupy the territory to which the United States consider their title good, except in the instance of West-Florida, and in that instance under circumstances which made their interposition as much an act of accommodation to the Spanish authority there, as of security to themselves. They have also prohibited their citizens from taking any part in the war; and the inhabitants of the colonies, and other foreigners connected with them, from recruiting men in the United States for that purpose. The proclamations which have been issued by the governors of some of the states and territories, at the instance of the president, and the proclamation lately issued by the president himself, are not unknown to your government. This conduct, under such circumstances, and at such a time, is of a character too marked to be mistaken by the impartial world.

What will be the final result of the civil war, which prevails between Spain and the Spanish provinces in America, is beyond the reach of human foresight. It has already existed many years, and with various success, sometimes one party prevailing and then the other.—In some of the provinces, the success of the revolutionists appears to have given to their cause more stability than in others. All that your government had a right to claim of the United States, was, that they should not interfere in the contest, or promote, by any active service, the success of the revolution, admitting that they continued to overlook the injuries received from Spain, and remained at peace. This right was common to the colonists. With equal justice might they claim, that we would not interfere to their disadvantage; that our ports should remain open to both parties, as they were before the commencement of the struggle; that our laws regulating commerce with foreign nations should not be changed to their injury. On these principles the U. States have acted.

So much I have thought proper to state, respecting the relations existing between the United States and Spain. The restoration of the diplomatic intercourse between our governments, forms an epoch which cannot fail to be important to both nations. If it does not produce a result favorable to their future friendship and good understanding, to your government will the failure be imputable. The U. States have at all times been willing to settle their differences on just principles and conditions, and they still are. Of this I informed you in my letter of the 5th of May, as I likewise did Mr. Cevallos, in a letter of the 17th of July. It will be very satisfactory to the president, to find that your government entertains now the same disposition,

and has given you full power to conclude a treaty for these purposes.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed.)

JAMES MUNROE.

COMMERCIAL.

Regulations respecting commerce by foreigners with Porto Rico.

In the city of Porto Rico the 31st day of January, 1816.

Be the governor and captain general Don Salvador Meléndez, and by the intendante general Don Alexandro Ramirez: In consequence of the representations made in two general meetings of the merchants and others on the 24th November and 15th December last, and with a view to conciliate as much as possible the system established by the royal decree of 10th of August last, with the present state of this island, its greatest encouragement in the exportation of its products and better protection of national commerce, &c. have decreed the following, viz:

1st. For and during the space of one year from this date, foreign vessels from all friendly nations, shall be admitted in this port, whether from Europe or from the United States of America. To those coming from any of the foreign American islands, this liberty shall be limited to six months: and on the above limitations expiring, the governor and the intendante will determine whether they may or may not be prolonged, according to circumstances, and subject also to the king's intermediate orders which, at any time, may be received on the subject.

2d. No foreign vessel shall be admitted into any of the other ports of this island without a special permission from the governor and intendante, to be granted by both on the solicitation of its consignee and on his responsibility, be it for the better disposal of articles not saleable at the time in this city, or to facilitate the shipment of return cargoes.

3d. One month only is allowed for the admission of foreign vessels into all the aforesaid other ports of this island, which by virtue of former regulations may be found going or bound to either of them: after which month, to be reckoned in each port from the day of the publication of these premises, it shall be intimated to all such vessels so bound to direct their course, if they see fit, to this principal port, and if, after such intimation they should be found hovering on the coast, such vessels shall be treated as smugglers, detained, tried and condemned according to law.

4th. The same penalties shall be rigorously inflicted on all foreign vessels which, without some just cause of an unavoidable nature, shall enter into any road, harbor or inlet whatever; even into any of the ports of entry, after the expiration of the month allowed in the preceding article, without previous permission being obtained as aforesaid.

5th. All kinds of merchandize will be permitted to entry in this, the principal port in foreign, as well as national vessels, during the year aforesaid, if from Europe or from the United States; and during six months, if from the foreign islands, excepting, however, sugar, rum, molasses, and to-

bacco; which, if imported must be on the express condition of re-exportation for other foreign ports.

6th. To balance as nearly as possible the advantages, which, in this direct trade, foreign merchants and vessels enjoy over our own, and with a view to an equitable reciprocity in the duties and imposts which the Spanish pay in the ports of other nations, every manufactured article coming from foreign ports and in foreign vessels, be they from Europe, from the United States or from the American islands, shall pay on its entry 15 per cent on the current value, without any other charges. Provisions and all eatable articles from the same foreign ports and vessels, will pay 10 per cent, the article of flour excepted, which will continue to pay the present duty of two dollars and two reals per barrel, besides the cathedral impost. Utensils of agriculture, instruments for the arts and trades, African negroes and all such articles as are free of duty to national commerce in Spanish vessels, shall pay, when imported in foreign vessels, three per cent. only.

7th. Foreign vessels will pay tonnage duty as follows, viz: American vessels eight reals per ton, which is equal to the old duty exacted in the ports of the United States, from the vessels of other nations; but that duty having been increased twelve reals more, and it being understood by an act of the American congress that this additional duty is to cease on the 17th February next, on the event of this not taking place, to which due attention shall be given, a new regulation will, in such case, be made and promulgated conformably thereto. Vessels from every other nation shall pay, for the present, and until more authentic information is obtained, in regard to the duties required in their ports from Spanish vessels, four reals only per ton. And this tonnage duty shall be paid only once in this the principal port, in every voyage, and shall not be required again in any of the other ports, when allowed as per article third to proceed to either of them.

8th. Foreign vessels coming from foreign ports where Spanish consuls reside, must be provided, as required, with their corresponding consular documents, and all vessels coming without the same shall not be admitted to an entry.

9th. Every individual belonging to foreign vessels, must return in the same, without going beyond the ports wherein they are admitted to an entry, neither attempting to remain or reside therein, without some just cause or accidental circumstance being assigned; or unless they have solicited and obtained the necessary permission from the government so to do.

10th. Articles landed from foreign vessels may be re-shipped for want of sale, when intended for foreign and not for Spanish ports, and in such case the duties paid on the same be returned with a deduction only of 2 per cent.

11th. No transfer of any articles whatsoever will be permitted from one vessel to another without some very just and urgent motive, nor without a previous examination taking place, on the Mole, of the articles so intended to be transferred; and when permission shall be granted for the re-exportation of such articles so transferred, the same two per cent. on the duties thereof, as per article 10th, shall be exacted and paid.

12th. On the exportation of the fruits and produce of this island by foreign vessels, the old duty

imposed by the royal order of the 10th February, 1785, of five per cent. shall be paid without any other charge. From this regulation must be exempted all sorts of cattle, large and small, which will pay as heretofore; also timber of all kinds, the exportation whereof is prohibited without any special license from government.

13th. Articles the produce or manufacture of Spain, imported in foreign vessels from Spanish ports, shall pay only two per cent. ad valorem; and such vessels from Spanish ports will be exempt from the tonnage duty, and only pay four dollars for the mole charges.

14th. Articles the produce of the dominions of Spain or of this island, exported hence in foreign vessels to Spanish ports in America, will also pay two per cent. without any other charge, but with the obligation of presenting documental proof of the due delivery thereof.

15th. The exportation of money to foreign countries in any vessel whatever is prohibited. The importation of gold and silver in current coin from any country and by any vessel, is free of all duties.

16th. All frauds committed or intended by foreigners or by their vessels, will, inevitably expose them to confiscation, according to law, and any difference or excess observed or discovered between the manifest and the cargo at the comparing of both in the custom house, shall incur the same penalty, without indulgence or allowance made, unless instantly proved to be an error or unintentional mistake.

17th. Vessels arriving in ballast from foreign ports will continue, for the present, paying as by the edict of 25th October, 1814.

The 18th and last article relates solely to local purposes.

Spanish Consulate, Baltimore, 19th March, 1816.

The preceding is a true translation from an original copy transmitted to this office.

J. B. BERNABEU, Spanish Consul.

Shipwreck.

CAPTAIN RILEY'S NARRATIVE.

To the editor of the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

I send you herewith a short account of the loss of the brig Commerce, late of Hartford, Conn. which I wish you to publish for the information of the friends of that part of the crew who still remain in slavery, and to make public the names of the worthy gentlemen who so nobly saved the lives, redeemed from slavery, and restored to our country and friends, myself and four of my unfortunate companions.

I sailed from Connecticut river on the 6th of May, 1815, bound to New Orleans, with a crew consisting of George Williams, chief mate, Aaron R. Savage, 2d mate, Archibald Robins, Wm. Porter, James Clark, and Thomas Burns, seamen. Horace Savage, boy, Richard Delille, black man, cook, and two land-men who left the brig at New Orleans, where I shipped in their stead John Hogan and James Barrett, seamen.—With this crew I sailed for Gibraltar, where I received on board part of a cargo of brandy, wine and specie. An old man named Antonio Michael, of N. Orleans, who was recommended to my charity, was here taken on board. I sailed from Gibraltar on the 24th of August, and experienced very thick foggy weather for a number of days. On the evening of the

28th, while we were in the act of hauling the brig off to N. W. she struck and was soon driven before a tremendous surf on a sandy beach near Cape Basador, coast of Africa. We all reached the shore in safety, but were driven back to our boat on the 30th by the armed Arabs, all except Antonio Michael, whom they seized and kept. We then put to sea in our leaky boat, with a few pieces of pork and five gallons of water. After remaining at sea in this situation for four days, and finding no relief we put back for the land, which we regained on the 8th of September, as we judge in latitude 25. Three days after, we were all seized upon by a party of Arabs, stripped entirely naked, and taken on camels and on foot seven days journey into the desert of Sahara; our only sustenance a pint of camel's milk and the same quantity of brackish water each per day, changing places and masters every day; our skins parched off by the heat of the sun, our flesh mangled by the motion of the camels, our feet lacerated by the sharp flint stones, with insects and vermin gnawing our exposed flesh, and without a tree, or even shrub to shelter us from the damp cold trade winds which prevail at night! Thus we suffered till about the last of September, when I succeeded in prevailing on two itinerant Arabian merchants to purchase myself, Aaron R. Savage, Horace Savage, James Clark, and Thomas Burns, and carry us to Morocco; having no more goods, they could not purchase the rest of my unfortunate shipmates. After a journey of twenty-four days across the dreary desert of Sahara, during which we suffered frequent beatings, fatigues, and all the privations human nature is capable of enduring, we at length arrived in the kingdom of Sere, worn down to the bones, and incapable of moving farther. Here we procured some barley to sustain life. I wrote a note on a small piece of paper with a stick, which my master carried to Mogadore, then seven days journey distant. This note he delivered to Wm. Willshire, Esq. the most respectable merchant in Mogadore, a native of London, and agent to the United States consul at Tangier, who in the most prompt and humane manner, paid out of his own funds 1200 dollars for us, and sent a respectable Moor, named Reis-Bel-Cossim, with clothing and provisions to our relief. The Moor on arriving was seized and detained five days; but had the address to effect his own and our deliverance, and took us to Mogadore on mules; here we were received in the kindest manner by Mr. Willshire, who took us to his own house, and administered all the necessities and comforts our deplorable situation required.—Having paid our former masters, he despatched them, after binding them by an oath to search for and bring up the remaining part of the crew, if they could be found alive.

In my first note to Mr. Willshire, I had named Mr. Horatio Sprague, a respectable merchant of Gibraltar, formerly of Boston, as my friend, tho' I had only known him ten days. Mr. Willshire immediately wrote to him describing our situation, and when his express returned, I received the following letter, dated Gibraltar, November 13, 1815. It speaks the soul of the writer:—

"My dear Riley—I will not waste a moment's time by unnecessary preamble. I have written to Mr. Willshire, that your draft on me for \$1200 or more, for obtaining your liberty, and those with you, shall be duly paid. I have sent him two double barrelled guns to meet his promise to the

Moors. In a short time after you receive this, I hope to have the happiness of taking you by the hand under my own roof again. You will come by the way of Tangier. Your assured friend,

HORATIO SPRAGUE."

My feelings on receipt of this cannot be expressed by words. On my arrival at Gibraltar I found those of my companions who left Mogadore in a Gibraltar schooner had reached there in safety. —I was most generously received by my friend Sprague, who treated me like a brother.

Capt. Robert Williams of the ship *Rapid*, most generously offered to myself, Mr. A. R. Savage and Horace Savage, a passage in his ship, in which we are happily arrived here this day. His kindness and attentions merit our warmest thanks.

I have the satisfaction to inform the friends of those who were left in slavery, that every exertion possible will be made both by Mr. Willshire and Mr. Simpson, our consul, for their speedy redemption and restoration to their country. Any information from them on this subject shall be made public; inquiries respecting them may be addressed to me at Middletown, Connecticut.

JAMES RILEY.

New York, March 18, 1816.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the statements of the receipts and expenditures of the treasury of the United States, from the 31st of March, 1789, to the 31st of March, 1815; made in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the 20th inst.—January 26th, 1816.—Read and ordered to lie upon the table.

Treasury department, January 25, 1816.

SIR—In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 20th inst. I have the honor to lay before the house,

- No 1. An explanatory letter from the register of the treasury, accompanying the statements required by the resolution.
- No. 2. A statement of the annual receipts and expenditures of the United States, from the 31st of March, 1789, to the 31st of March, 1815, exclusive of moneys received from loans, foreign and domestic, and payments on account of the foreign and domestic debt; and on account of the revolutionary government, which are separately stated:
- No. 3. Statements, 1st, of the moneys annually received from foreign and domestic loans, 2nd, of the sums paid annually on account of the public debt; and 3rd, of the whole amount, paid annually on account of the revolutionary government from the commencement of the present government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

*The honorable Henry Clay,
Speaker of the house of representatives.*

[No. 1.]

*Treasury department. Register's office.
January 25th, 1816.*

SIR—I have the honor to transmit a statement, formed in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the United States, of the 20th instant, with accompanying documents (A. B. C. in relation to the receipts on account of foreign and

domestic loans, and of the payments on account of the foreign and domestic debt, and of the payments in relation to the revolutionary government.

The receipts into the treasury from imports and tonnage have been 222,530,374 56
internal revenue - - - 9,016,342 24
direct taxes - - - 4,476,826 93
postage of letters - - - 747,388 40
sales of public lands - - - 8,658,369 38
miscellaneous - - - 1,594,001 68

247,019,302 79

The receipts from foreign and domestic loans, (as per statement A.) amounts to } 107,138,184 41

The sum total of receipts to 31st March, 1815, the latest period to which the treasurer's account is settled at the treasury, is, \$ 354,157,487 20

The expenditures are stated viz:

Pay and subsistence of the army 88,270,562 85

Fortification of ports and harbors, 4,374,805 26

Fabrication of cannon, 263,611 54

Purchases of salt-petre, 150,000 00

Additional arms, 300,000 00

Arming and equipping the militia, 1,100,000 00

Detachment of militia 170,000 00

Services of militia 2,000,000 00

Services of volunteers 1,000,000 00

97,628,979 65

Indian department,

Holding treaties, &c. 878,313 63

Trading houses, 459,726 98

1,338,040 66

Naval department, 47,818,303 68

Foreign intercourse, exclusive of

Barbary powers, and including

the sum of 6,361,000 paid under

the convention with G. Britain,

of the 8th Jan. 1802, and with

France on the 30th April, 1803, 10,678,915 64

Barbary powers, 2,405,322 40

Civil list, 14,940,895 79

Miscellaneous civil, 9,909,978 91

\$ 184,719,336 43

To which, add the expenditures in relation to the payment of the interest and charges on the foreign loans, and principal of the foreign and domestic debt at the treasury of the United States, and by the commissioners abroad, as per statement B. \$ 167,524,588 00

And the expenditures on account of the revolutionary government, per statement C 316,268 60

The sum total of expenditures from the 3d of March, 1789, to the 31st of March, 1815, 352,500,193 13

Which with the balance in the treasury, on the 31st of March, 1815, as settled at the treasury, 1,597,294 07

Make the sum total of receipts as before stated, \$ 354,157,487 20

It will be perceived that these statements are a continuation in point of form, of those rendered to the house of representatives of the United States,

by the secretary of the treasury of the 11th January, 1813, under a resolution of that house of the 24th December, 1812, and embrace all receipts and payments, whether made at the treasury, or by the commissioners of loans abroad, to the date of the latest settlement at the treasury, of the accounts of the United States' commissioners in London and Amsterdam.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient humble servant, J. NOURSE, Reg. Hon. A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the treasury.

No. 2.

A statement of the annual receipts and expenditures of the United States, from the 3d day of March, 1789, up to the 31st of March, 1815, (exclusive of monies received from foreign and domestic loans, and payments on account of the foreign and domestic debt, and on account of the revolutionary government, separately stated in the accompanying documents A. B. and C.) formed in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the United States, of the 29th of Jan. 1816.

RECEIPTS.

Indian harbours,	4,577,695 29																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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No. 2.—Continued.—TYPE NOTICES.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.										Total	
										Military	
										Establishment	
YEARS.	Pay and Subsistence of the army.	Fortifications of ports and harbors.	Fabrication of cannon.	Purchase of subpe-lve, &c.	Arming and equipping the militia.	Additional arms.	Detachment of militia.	Services of militia.	Services of volunteers.		
From March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791	632,804 03	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	632,804 03	
1792	1,100,702 09	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,100,702 09	
1793	1,130,249 08	42,049 66	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,130,249 08	
1794	2,597,047 93	81,773 50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,639,097 59	
1795	2,389,136 63	23,761 36	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,480,910 13	
1796	1,234,502 58	40,690 78	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,260,263 84	
1797	999,311 88	183,956 34	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,039,402 66	
1798	1,823,365 96	171,127 42	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,009,522 30	
1799	2,293,819 56	116,000 00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,466,946 98	
1800	2,144,878 77	85,000 00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,560,878 77	
1801	1,582,914 08	18,000 00	155,013 5	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,672,914 08	
1802	1,048,135 73	:	108,599 0	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,221,148 25	
1803	773,436 81	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	882,055 85	
1804	938,923 93	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	938,923 93	
1805	768,281 28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	768,281 28	
1806	1,383,535 38	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,383,535 38	
1807	1,094,985 91	225,000 00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,389,285 91	
1808	1,766,434 40	1,075,000 00	:	:	:	:	70,000 00	:	:	3,041,434 40	
1809	2,365,772 17	655,000 00	:	:	:	:	100,000 00	:	:	3,470,772 17	
1810	1,851,923 94	428,000 00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,389,923 94	
1811	1,837,828 19	95,000 00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,132,828 19	
1812	9,192,798 24	370,000 00	:	:	:	:	:	1,600,000 00	:	12,022,798 24	
1813	17,923,966 72	761,046 33	:	:	:	:	:	400,000 00	:	19,747,013 02	
1814	20,027,906 86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20,507,906 86	
From the 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1815	8,749,330 68	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,749,330 68	
	38,270,562 85	4,374,805 26	263,611 5	1,150,000 00	1,100,000 00	300,000 00	170,000 00	2,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	97,628,679 65	

EXPENDITURES—continued.

YEARS.	INDIAN DEPARTMENT		Virtual department	Foreign intercourse	Barbary intercourse	Crest list	miscellaneous civil	Aggregate expenditures.
	Treaties	Trading houses						
From March 4, 1783, to Dec. 31, 1791	27,000 00	100,000 00	570 00	1,733 33	13,000 00	757,134 45	235,887 50	1,718,129 37
1792	13,648 85	1,597,500 00	53 02	78,766 67	57,363 95	380,917 58	191,988 9	1,766,077 15
1793	27,232 83	1,597,500 00	53 02	89,500 00	57,363 95	358,241 08	102,075 00	1,797,348 28
1794	13,042 46	1,597,500 00	61,408 97	146,463 51	57,363 95	440,946 58	199,449 0	3,500,318 20
1795	21,475 68	1,597,500 00	410,562 03	912,635 72	57,363 95	361,613 36	161,330 1	4,350,595 45
1796	35,563 98	1,597,500 00	274,731 64	109,739 64	57,363 95	447,139 05	251,319 8	2,331,930 40
1797	32,396 38	1,597,500 00	382,631 89	172,504 23	497,284 31	483,233 70	195,137 7	2,833,590 96
1798	16,470 09	1,597,500 00	1,381,347 76	942,711 22	514,717 52	504,605 17	253,849 48	4,633,923 54
1799	20,302 19	1,597,500 00	2,858,681 84	199,374 11	720,000 00	592,905 76	270,555 84	6,480,166 72
1800	31 22	1,597,500 00	3,448,716 03	183,115 33	910,142 85	748,688 45	257,767 32	7,441,369 97
1801	9,000 00	1,597,500 00	1,111,434 00	139,831 73	155,825 00	549,288 31	343,336 78	4,981,669 90
1802	20,000 00	1,597,500 00	913,561 87	416,233 62	154,672 31	596,981 11	404,462 75	3,737,079 91
1803	53,000 00	1,597,500 00	1,215,230 53	1,001,968 34	108,865 43	526,583 12	268,119 97	4,002,824 24
1804	41,000 00	1,597,500 00	1,189,832 75	1,129,591 62	57,363 95	624,793 63	439,651 03	4,452,858 91
1805	75,000 00	1,597,500 00	1,597,500 00	2,635,769 62	142,239 15	585,849 79	466,574 78	6,357,234 62
1806	61,825 00	1,597,500 00	1,649,641 44	1,613,922 09	145,499 21	634,230 53	527,360 71	6,080,209 36
1807	44,600 00	1,597,500 00	1,722,064 47	419,835 61	137,980 73	655,524 65	535,046 52	4,984,572 89
1808	20,725 00	1,597,500 00	1,884,067 80	314,233 26	91,759 57	601,167 80	509,701 92	6,504,338 85
1809	169,150 00	1,597,500 00	2,427,733 80	48,795 60	91,387 92	712,465 13	424,866 16	7,414,672 14
1810	58,225 00	1,597,500 00	1,654,244 20	48,795 60	32,371 88	705,994 03	398,527 63	5,311,082 28
1811	57,725 00	1,597,500 00	1,965,306 39	181,746 15	83,138 32	644,467 27	352,963 54	5,392,604 86
1812	55,975 00	1,597,500 00	3,959,363 15	297,327 04	50,376 25	826,271 55	600,515 47	17,349,498 79
1813	16,883 28	1,597,500 00	6,446,640 10	153,771 01	56,170 00	780,345 45	825,939 06	26,082,396 92
1814	55,475 00	1,597,500 00	7,311,420 60	163,879 97	13,319 00	927,424 23	1,193,539 87	34,127,636 38
1815	11,125 00	1,597,500 00	2,950,000 00	27,573 40	2,167 00	355,662 01	251,932 31	12,337,825 43
From the 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1815	803,313 68	459,476 98	47,818 33	6810,678 015	34,240,532 40	14,940,695	79,909,978	91,184,719,336 43

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 25th. 1816,

JOSEPH NOURSE

INDIANA MEMORIAL.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The memorial of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Indiana territory, assembled at the town of Corydon, in the year 1815, in behalf of their constituents, respectfully sheweth—

That whereas the ordinance of congress for the government of this territory has provided "That whenever there shall be sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, this territory shall be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states;" and whereas by a census taken by the authority of the legislature of this territory, it appears from the returns that the number of free white inhabitants exceeds sixty thousand—we therefore pray the honorable senate and house of representatives, in congress assembled, to order an election to be conducted agreeably to the existing laws of this territory, to be held in the several counties of this territory on the first Monday of May 1816, for representatives to meet in convention, at the seat of government of this territory, the—day of—1816, who when assembled, shall determine by a majority of the votes of all the members elected, whether it will be expedient, or inexpedient to go into a state government; and if it be determined expedient, the convention thus assembled shall have the power to form a constitution and frame of government, or if it be deemed inexpedient, to provide for the election of representatives to meet in convention, at some future period, to form a constitution. And whereas the people of this territory have made great sacrifices, by settling on the frontiers, where they have been exposed to dangers and hardships of almost every description, by which means the lands of the United States have been greatly increased in value, we feel confident that congress will be disposed to grant us seven per cent. on all monies received at any of the United States land offices, from the 1st day of April, 1816, for lands already sold or hereafter to be sold, lying in this territory; such percentage to be at the disposal of this government, in such way as may be judged most conducive to the general welfare. It is expected by us that the general government will be disposed to confirm to us her grant of township No. 2, south of range 11, west of the second principal meridian, granted to the Indiana territory for the use of an academy; also the reserved section 16, in that portion of the territory where the Indian title has already been extinguished, as well as that which may be hereafter purchased from the Indians, to be at the disposal of the future state for the use of schools; and it is further requested and expected, that all coal mines and salt licks which may be reserved by the United States, (with a sufficiency of land to work them to effect) will be granted to the future state, as well where the Indian title is relinquished as where it is not, as soon as said relinquishment is obtained by the United States. Furthermore, as it is conceived by us, that the promotion of useful knowledge is the best guarantee to our civil institutions, and as congress must know something of the difficulties of raising money in new countries for the use of universities, we think we do ourselves but justice in asking a reserve of one entire township, for the support of a college, to be located at

some suitable place on the United States' lands in this territory. And whereas in the counties of Knox, Gibson, and Clark, in said territory, a great quantity of the lands in said counties are claimed by private individuals, and confirmed to them by various laws of congress, which lands are so located that those counties will be deprived of the benefits from the 16th section, reserved by the laws of congress for the use of schools; it is therefore expected that congress will reserve an equivalent in lands for the use of schools in said counties, in proportion to the number of the 16th section now the property of individuals in said counties. As it is deemed good policy that every state should have its seat of government as nearly central as the local situation of the country will permit, and as such site proper for the permanent seat is not at this time at the disposal of this territory or the general government, it is expected that congress will, whenever the Indian title shall be extinguished, grant us a township of six miles square, to be selected by such persons as the future state may appoint.

And whereas congress will receive the most correct information from this body to enable them to proportion the number of representatives to the convention in the different counties, we recommend the following, as proportioned to the census of each county, according to their present boundaries, to wit:

Wayne	4	Switzerland	1	Washington	5
Franklin	5	Jefferson	3	Harrison	4
Dearborn	3	Clark	5	Knox	5
Gibson	4	Posey	1	Warrick	1
Perry	1				

And whereas the inhabitants of this territory are principally composed of emigrants from every part of the union, and as various in their customs and sentiments as in their persons, we think it prudent at this time to express to the general government our attachment to the fundamental principles of legislation, prescribed by congress in their ordinance for the government of this territory, particularly as respects *personal freedom* and *involuntary servitude*, and hope that they may be continued as the basis of the constitution.

(Signed)

DENIS PENNINGTON,

Speaker of the house of representatives

DAVID ROBB,

President of the legislative council.

December 14, 1815.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

Report of the committee of the house of representatives to whom was referred, on the 6th inst. the memorial of the legislature of the Mississippi territory, praying for admission into the union, as an independent state.

The committee to whom were referred, on the 6th inst. the memorial of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi territory, praying for the admission of said territory into the union as a state; and, on the 14th instant, the petitions of sundry inhabitants east of Pearl river in the same territory, praying that provision may be made for taking a census of its citizens previous to such admission, respectfully submit the following report.

By the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, it is provided, "That the territory thus ceded, (now Mississippi territory) shall form a state, and be admitted as such into the union, as soon as it shall contain sixty thousand free inhabitants, or at an earlier period, if congress shall think it expedient, on the same conditions and restrictions, with the same privileges, and in the same manner, as is provided in the ordinance of congress, of the 13th day of July, 1787, for the government of the western territory of the United States, which ordinance shall in all its parts, extend to the territory contained in the present act of cession, that article only excepted which forbids slavery."

The memorialists, after stating the number of persons taken under the last general census, which was forty thousand three hundred and fifty-two of all descriptions, and adverting to the accession of population produced by the annexation of a part of West Florida, and by subsequent emigrations, conclude that the territory contained at that time (December 1814) the number required by the agreement referred to above, to entitle it to admission on an equal footing with the original states.—As this, however, was a matter of conjecture and uncertainty, they solicit admission as an act of courtesy on the part of the U. States.

Your committee possess no means of forming any thing like a satisfactory estimate of the present population of the territory in question; but they conceive that, unless it be the determination of congress to defer its admission until it can be claimed in strict conformity to the compact with Georgia, there is no good reason for a further delay on the score of a deficiency of numbers, as such deficiency, if now questionable, will not probably much longer exist. Without taking into consideration the recent settlers, who are subject to the late proclamation under the "act to prevent settlement being made," &c. the presumption is not unreasonable that, if any considerable part of the lands obtained from the Creeks, is prepared for a legal settlement within the time contemplated, the territory will contain more than the number required, before it can be finally erected into a state.

It is known to your committee that the consent of Georgia to a division of this territory, has been asked and obtained, and should it be divided before it is admitted, the admission of either part would, from a want of numbers, be subject to additional objection and further delay.

But doubt may be entertained, whether the territory can, with strict propriety, be divided, without the consent of its inhabitants, as well as that of Georgia and of the United States. Although the people of the territory had no agency in the agreement above quoted, they were the object of it, and as such, became a third party to it, and vested by it of a right which is explicitly defined. This agreement provides "that the territory thus ceded, shall form a state, (not one or more states) and shall be admitted as such into the union, *as soon as it shall contain sixty thousand free inhabitants.*" If, then, admission shall be deferred, in consequence of division, the expectation of the inhabitants will be disappointed, and their right impaired. It is chiefly to avoid such a result that your committee have declined recommending a division of the territory, which otherwise might be expedient to lessen the inconveniences which,

with or without division, the local government will, for a long time at least, have to sustain.

In relation to the simple question of admission, as presented by the memorialists, precedents are not wanting, either to encourage their application, or to grant their request. The state of Ohio was admitted before it possessed the number which the ordinance required, and Louisiana did not come in as to time or numbers, in virtue of a strict and insuperable claim. It is not improbable that the Mississippi territory may contain, at this time, a greater population than either of those states did when they were admitted; and it is believed that its state of political minority and probation, has been of longer duration than that of any of the adopted states.—If then, after fifteen years of restraint, the people of this country should evince even an impatient desire for enlargement, it is but just to ascribe it to that sense of independence which is common to the nation, and which should be rather encouraged than depressed. It is a policy worthy of a government which is constituted and maintained by the public will, to foster throughout the union, those feelings which give energy to the national character, and to extend to every portion of it those rights which conduce to the general good. Nor could a period more propitious to these ends be selected than the present, when all American citizens have new cause to approve of their principles, to confide in their institutions, and to be proud of their name.

So far your committee have considered this subject, as though an immediate admission of the territory were desired by all the inhabitants; but they are not prepared to say that such is the fact.—Whilst it is true that such admission has been repeatedly solicited, for a succession of years; it is also true that about four years ago, a small minority of the representative branch of the territorial legislature protested against it; and that about a year thereafter, a considerable number of the people themselves petitioned that all proceedings in congress, on the subject, might be postponed. It was on these two occasions, only, as your committee believe, that any indisposition to a state government has been expressed to a national legislature, by any of the people of the territory, or of their representatives in their behalf. Nor is it understood or believed that the reluctance manifested by a portion of those people, arose from a want of due and equal appreciation of the rights and advantages of an independent state. The causes of opposition so far as any opposition has been shown, seem to have been, in part, an unwillingness to incur additional expense in supporting a state government whilst under a peculiar pressure from the war; but chiefly, an apprehension that a state government with its inseparable appendage, a federal district court, would be immediately followed by a great number of expensive and dangerous, if not ruinous law suits for lands, which would grow out of (what are called) the Yazoo and British claims: The war however, is now at an end, and the Yazoo claims may be considered as quieted; but the British claims still exist, and constitute the subject of several petitions now before congress, on which it is not the province of your committee to speak.

The petitions of sundry inhabitants east of Pearl river, in the same territory, which also have been referred to your committee, as having relation to the question which has been considered; state that the eastern parts of said territory have not an equal

share of representation with the western, in the territorial legislature, suggest an apprehension that such inequality may continue under a state government—and pray that provision may be made for asking a census of the people of the territory, for the purpose of securing to all a representation according to numbers and equal rights. If the interposition of congress be necessary to effect what the petitioners have principally in view, namely, a fair representation in the convention which will be elected to form a constitution, some general provision to this end will properly belong to the act authorizing the convention to be chosen; and should it, nevertheless, afterwards appear, to the satisfaction of congress, that any part of the territory has not had its due proportion of representation in such convention, they will, no doubt, use the corrective which they possess, in rejecting the constitution which may be formed.

Upon a full view of the whole subject which has been referred to the consideration of your committee, they are of opinion, that it is expedient to admit the Mississippi territory into the union as prayed for by the memorialists, and have prepared a bill for the purpose, which they ask leave to report.

Our Neighbors.—The Quebec Gazette of the 15th February, contains the following among other remarks on the recent correspondence of the secretary of state with the Spanish minister. They are of a different complexion from former articles of Canadian manufacture:

"Will there be war between Spain and the United States? This will depend upon the spirit of Ferdinand the adored; that the Americans will keep what they have got, and ardently desire to have more, that they will trade where they can advantageously, and make their country a refuge for a population of all nations, is not to be doubted. That they will fight rather than forego any of these advantages, we have ample evidence; and we are greatly mistaken if the government and a great proportion of the population would not be glad of a declaration of war on the part of Spain. The beat of the drum would immediately assemble a large army beyond the Alleghanies for an expedition to Mexico, nay, they would even enlist for Peru; the Decaurs, the Porters, the Perrys, and hordes of privateersmen, would glory in a war with Spain.—But will Great Britain interfere? Such an event no doubt would be unpleasant; but after the result of the last war, it is not to be expected that, even in that case, the United States would readily yield up any of the present pretensions."

Elastic Marble of Massachusetts.

Some time ago Dr. Mitchell exhibited to the New York Philosophical society a specimen of American elastic marble, measuring four feet in length, three inches in breadth, and one inch in thickness. The slab was of a snowy whiteness, of a grained structure, and of remarkable flexibility. He had received it of Messrs. Noris and Kain, who got it from the quarry in Pittsfield Massachusetts. Since the receipt of this extraordinary sample, another one, of a far more considerable size, has been procured by Mr. Meyler, from Stockbridge. This he is preparing for a place in Dr. Mitchell's cabinet of mineralogy. The dimensions of this stone are as follows: breadth one foot ten inches,

length five feet, and thickness two inches; making a mass of 2,600 and 40 cubic inches of elastic marble.

This slab when shaken undulates sensibly backwards and forwards; when supported at the two extremities the middle forms a curve of about two inches from a horizontal line; and when turned over recovers itself, and inclines as much the other way. It has many other curious properties. The substance under consideration has been already described by Mr. Meade, in a memoir printed in the American Mineralogical Journal; and New-York now probably contains the largest piece that the world can produce. *Aurora.*

Summary of Foreign Events.

The British government have paid five hundred thousand pounds to the Portuguese for the detention of their slave vessels.

The circulation of English newspapers in France has been provisionally suspended by order of the minister of police.

The convention between the principal allied powers relative to the final fate of Bonaparte, dated the 2d of August last, is published. It stipulates that he is to be considered their prisoner—that the custody of him is entrusted to the British government, who are authorised to settle the place of his confinement, and devise the measures of securely keeping him—each court to have a commissioner to abide at the place of his residence, and the king of France to be invited to appoint one.

In February a small expedition was preparing to sail from Cadiz for S. America. Its particular destination was not known.

The emperor Alexander has invited some of the most distinguished of the French exiles to settle in his empire.

The transport Seahorse was wrecked near Tranmore on the coast of Ireland about the first of February. Out of three hundred and sixty six persons only thirty two were saved.

There is some probability of a war between Austria and Bavaria.

It appears that Morillo the Spanish commander at Carthagen, is pursuing the most summary and vindictive vengeance, by executing numbers of the revolutionary inhabitants.

The Baron Quinet de Rochemont, late secretary to the provisional government in France, and his son have arrived in New-York.

Gen. Wilson and suite passed through the state of New-York, in March, on their way to Quebec. It is stated that he has seen much service in India under Wellington. He is to succeed general Drummond, "as administrator in chief, civil and military over the two Canadas.

In Paris the reign of terror is represented as at its height, and the prisons full.

A Dutch vessel entered the river of Caen.—The inhabitants of Caen seeing a red, blue, and white flag, believed it was the French national flag; and the news spread immediately through the town, that the emperor was returning. The whole of the national guards flew to their arms, and every man hastened to the port to receive him. When the error was discovered, the royal authorities resumed their superiority. This is said to be the motive for arresting the Prefect of Des Calvadoes, and the orders for breaking up and afterwards reorganizing the national guard,